COTTON CROP.

Bright Prospects of Midsummer Blighted by Continuous Storms, Preventing Picking.

The Yield of 1888-89 Placed at Three Hundred Thousand Bales Less than Last Year on a Careful Estimate.

MEMPRIS, TEXN., Dec. 10 .- The regmar monthly cotton crop report to be issued to-morrow by Hill, Fountaine & Co., will my:

The indefinite report of the bureau of expleniture issued fast month regarding the yield of the cotton crop of 1888-9 prompted us, on November 26, to write 000 letters of inquiry to every section the south and gather statistics butcome of the crop. The these inquiries, which bear se aver date of December 3, have been co fully arranged by states, and there be no question as to the correctness of the reports received, embracing, as they do, of the factors, the knowl planter. The buyer The plant in Negust, when tempanied with eight hours. The d from that storm, which plant, was aggravated by which fell during August The picking latter part of September and mously interrupted by spells of bad during October and Noer, which delayed the gathering of rop and many bolls which were matured and ready to open rotted and deenved. From every section of the south the same complaint is made of cotton open in the fields and being daminged and destroyed by the samp weather. At no period since picking commenced has there been ten tiays of continuous fair weather. The presidential electors. By the fifteenth supply of labor which was hitherto ample amendment the states are prohibited and working well at this season is now from denying or abridging the right of reported scarce and very unsettled. This | eltizens to vote on account of race, color is doubtless due in some respects to the recent national election, but in many sections of the south the long continuous

assist in building levees. The responses to our letters of inquiry enable us to make an estimate as to the yield of the present crop of cotton, which we place at 6,716,000 bales, or in round figures about 300,000 bales less than last year. There is a general decrease reported for every state excepting Texas and Tennessee. Replies from the former were at variance, some reporting an increase over last year while a majorreported a decrease. The timate Texas is inclined of to a slight decrease, but there is no doubt of a very large shortage in the northern half of the state. The greatest loss reported is from the Missississippi Valley, where in many counties the crop will fall short fully 4 4-13 per cent, of last year. Our estimate of 6.716,000 bales is the maximum yield, and may be reduced by inclement weather, which would further retard picking and increase the loss to the planter, whose cotton is now open in the field, but cannot be saved unless fair weather prevails.

wet weather disheartened the cotton

pickers who were daily becoming more

involved in debt and they have deserted

the cotton field for more renumerative

and steady wages on railroads and to

TEXAS' CAPITOL.

It is Received by the Board and is Now the tions Passed.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 8 .- The last act in the building of the magnificent new granite capitol of Texas transpired today, when the capitol board, including Governor Ross and the heads of departments, met with Abner Taylor of Chicago, contractor and architect, formally accepted the building on behalf of the state. There was very little ceremony. Only the necessary papers were The following resolution was adopted by the board:

Whereas, the capitol board in a meeting held this day have secured the final report of E. C. Miller, superintendent of construction and examining architect, which said re-port shows that all the defects liscovered by him had been remedied by the contractor, said work being done under his direction and to his entire antisfaction; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the capitol receiving board, concurred in by the capitol having explicit confidence in the said architect and the efficiency of inspection and the work completed in pursuance thereof, the said capitol buildig be and the same is hereby received as fully and completely as the powers and authority in us vested do by act of the 80 To the Twentieth legislatur called session, approved May 21, 1888, entitled "an act to provide for the reception of the new capital.

Thus ends the controversy about defects in the building which has been paid for with 3,000,000 acres of Texas lands, and is pronounced by architects as one of the finest structures in the world.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.

Shall It Be Celebrated on Sanday Instead of

Saturday? New York Hebrew Standard.

There are certain facts which we are bound to recognize. These are that the business interests, the inexorable necessity, which compels hundreds to labor on the Jewish Sabbath in order to support their families, have made the obpervance of the Sabbath the exception instead of the rule. Those you cannot preach to; they do not come to listen to you. You cannot argue with them, because your words will not provide the bread which they and their famllies must have. There is no Jewish law forbidding worship on a Sunday or on any other day of the week or year, and if Jewish ministers will make the sacrifice to prepare two lectures a week instead of one, they deserve our appreciation There has been no attempt made to transfer, officially at least, the Jewish oath, to Sunday, though has been surrendered uno by hundreds of men cially delight in owning a pew in the orthodox of synagogues. It is the un official transfer which stabs Judhan, an no action of the synagogue as a available.

against it. Our country does

alone in this. Every large city in Europ is in a similar plight, and before another century will have passed some action will to be taken by leaders in Israel. What that action will be we will not attempt to forestall, but we dare say it will be a stronger medicine than a weak dose of a week day-service on Sunday,

Wherever and whenever Jews labor in service of good morals, religious training; whenever and wherever they try to swaken an interest in a higher life, an ideal inspiration, they should be en of agnosticism and intidelity is doing mischief enough, but it be fought by closing the houses of The misfortune rather is that ch closed. Whenever we let us go in and assist in

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Prominent Southerner Interviewed About the Matter-Talk of Disfranchising the Negro.

Congress Never Had any Right to Regulate the Qualifications of Voters in the States. Illiterate Voters.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 10 .- The American will publish to-morrow a long interview had by its Montgomery correspondent with ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts, who was attorney-general of the Confederate states, on the quession of disfranchising the negro. Governor Watts says:

Congress never had any right to regulate the qualifications of voters in states. Perhaps under the power to organize territorial governments and its exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia congress could prescribe the qualifications of voters in territories and in the district. but, it is beyond dispute, congress has no power to prescribe or regulate the qualifications of voters in states in election of members of congress or of or previous condition of servitude. States are not prohibited by any other clause of the constitution from prescribing an educational or other qualifications, so that if they see proper to have

THE UNQUESTIONED RIGHT

to prescribe educational or property or tax-paying qualification to the right of voting, and such qualification is pre-scribed in the state constitution, it in the state constitution, it operate in state elections and in elections for members of congress and presidential electors. If Alabama were to prescribe educational qualification to the right of voting it would necessarily apply to white as well as to colored citizens. Under the census 1880 Alabama had over 24,000 whites over twenty-one years of age who could not write, and over 90,000 colored citizens who could not write. It would in my judgment be almost practical suicide for any Southern state to so act. No public man advocating such a change in our state constitution as to make an educational or property qualification for the right of voting could politically survive the just the condemnation of the people. Without action of states in their separate sovereign capacity, no change in the qualification of voters can be made. Congress is without any power on the subject except to propose amendments to the federal constitution or to call a convention of states on the applications of the legisture of two-thirds of the states, and such amendments as it proposes or as the convention of states proposes would have to be ratified and adopted by three-fourths

of the states. Such A SCHEME IS IMPRACTICABLE even if it were desired. The increased political power which the South has ac quired by the freedom of the negroes ought never to be relinquished. There is no policy of the South which demands it or makes it desirable. So long as intelligence is superior to ignorance or brain power superior to the mere muscle in this policy of the state the South has nothing to fear from the presof the negro with right to vote. The Northern states being conquerers in the war between the states is unwilling to increase the political power of the conquered in the election of presidential electors. That the conquerors should augment the power of the conquered was never before done I believe in the history of mankind. It

was not magnanimity to the conquered, but in the

VAIN BELIEF AND HOPE that the former slave when once free would directly increase the power of the Republican party in congress, and election of president and vice-president for all time, which such remarkable action I doubt not the suspicion arose greatly from ignorance of the negro and his cafor government when eduented. If the Northern states could and then observe now what the experience of the last twenty years so fully shows, they would doubtless act promptly and vigorously Fortunately for the Southern states the onstitution of the United States presents an insuperable barrier to the exercise of such power, however, much the fanaticism and hatred is engendered by the bloody conflict might prompt.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Cleveland's Plurality Over Harrison Larger Than His Plurality Over Blaine,

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9 .- The official returns are now in from all the states, Colorado just reported. Cleveland has a plurality over Harrison in the country as a whole of 98,280 in the popular vote as compared with a plurality in 1884 of 62,-683 over Blaine.

A Significant Odor.

Chicago Herald. The not unpleasant odor of camphor is a frequent assallant of the nostrils at this time of the year. It is the resurrection period, when the apparel of last winter is brought again into the glare of the sunlight and donned for the fall campaign Camphor, that most potent barrier against the ravages of the moth, does its work as a custodian of winter clothes most effectually, but its peculiar pungent odor is hard to get rid of, and will linger around a sealskin sack or heavy overcoat for days after it is brought from its summer's grave. The man who turns up nowadays in an atmosphere of cam-phor is going to make his overcoat last

SHERIFF RELEASED.

Governor Seay Indorses Sherifi Smith's Course.

He is Released on \$25,000 Bond and Resume the Duties of His Office-More Arrests for the Hawes Murder.

EXCITEMENT ABATED.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 11 .- The excitement over the affair of Saturday night has abated. The troops are still here and will remain several days. The governor of the state came up from Montgomery last night. He says he will keep.troops here as long as it is necessary for them. They may remain until after

the coroner's investigation which will begin this afternoon or to-morrow. There are no new developments in the Hawes murder mystery. OUT ON BOND. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 11 .- Govern-

or Seav had an interview with many gentlemen this morning on the subject of the tragedy of Saturday night. The governor afterwards had an interview with Sheriff Smith and said he indorsed the sheriff and was glad that Jefferson county had a high sheriff who no matter how painful his duty would uphold thellaw and protect the county jail. The coroner's jury to investigute the shooting met and adjourned till to-morrow in order to procure witnesses. Sheriff Smith was released on \$25,000 bond and will take charge of his office again at once. Beginning to-night troops will be sent away, one company at a time until all are gone. Martin Walker and Jeff Brown, colored, have been arrested as supposed accomplices in the Hawes murder, but the evidence against them is only circumstantial. None of the wounded have died to-day.

HAS NOT CONFESSED. BIRMINGHAN, ALA., Dec. 11 .- Hawes has made no confession, but still protests his innocence.

THE SHERIFF'S TROUBLES. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 11.-There have been but few developments to-day. and those not very sensational. Governor Seay is still in the city, and so are the military. The latter are in active barge of affairs, and are behaving well. There is no evidence of any immediate intention to withdraw them, though there have been no outward expressions amongst any class of intention to do vio-

The event of the day was the release of Sheriff Smith on bond. Judge Winkley, who committed him, was applied to, and he took the matter under advisement, Attorney-General Hawkins gave Winkley a written opinion the facts in the case would warthe release Smith on bond of not less than \$10,000. Winkley thereupon fixed the bond at \$25,000 and the sheriff was released. No sooner had this fact gained street currency than it created a profound sensation. People gathered about the streets and gave

EXPRESSION TO THEIR INDIGNATION. It was openly asserted violence would surely follow this action, and predictions were made on all sides that Smith would not be alive at midnight. A new turn came to affairs when another warrant, charging Smith with the murder of Mc-Coy, was sworn out. The warrant for his first arrest was for the murder of Throckmorton.

The coroner and acting Sheriff Babbitt have been for several hours in search of Smith, but up to this time he has not been found. It is understood, however, his friends have already made up another bond of \$25,000 to secure his release in the second warrant. Then still another warrant will come and in each case Judge Winkley will require a similar amount of security. Where the arresting and bonding process will stop it is hard to tell.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Blow up a Large Distillery in

North Chicago Partially Successful. CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 10 .- Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to destroy the Shufeldt Company's distillery in the northern portion of the city by dynamite. Enough facts are not known to justify a conclusion as to whether it is the work of anarchists or of some one who has a personal grudge against the Shufeldts At the mentioned, the neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, breaking many windows in the surrounding houses and causing the people to rush into the street in great alarm. An showed that a had been thrown from the street into a detached warehouse used for storing high wines. This building was shattered. The hoops bursted off of many casks and the heads of some were driven in. Very soon afterward a package wrapped in pa per was discovered lying in the street. It contained several sticks of dynamite and some caps. A fuse connected with the package showed evidence of having been lighted, but had gone out prematurely. These articles are now in the possession of the police who are at work

on the case. A ragged hole about three feet square was torn in the roof and in various other ways the structure was damaged. Examination revealed the fact that some person, evidently standing on the high sidewalk on Hawthorn street, had thrown upon the low roof of the building a package of dynamite sticks tied gether and attached to a fuse which had been ignited. These sticks consist of compressed dynamite wrapped, in pasteboard and provided with fulminating cans. The combination had exploded and it was only owing to the peculiar charge that the entire structure as well as the surrounding buildings were not instantly leveled. The aim of the or men who committed the hit the skylight on the roof, and the mark was missed but by a few feet. Underneath the skylight are eight large tubs or vats of highly inflammable liquor. Had a dynamite stick exploded on the skylight the liquor would have been instantly ignited and a ferrible explosion would have resulted, an explesion. Captain Schaak thinks, of sufficient violence to have torn down a score of buildings. As it was the damage was comparatively small. A lot of barrels of wine underneath the spot where the explosion occurred had the hoops torn off, but none of the contents was spilled. On the roof about fifteen feet from the spot where the first occurred was bundle of d found explosion dynamite another sticks, seven in number. They had not exploded on account of some defect in the fuse, which had evidently been ignited. Fortunately, no one was in the building at the time and no loss of life or

limb was caused. James D. Lynch, one of the proprietors of the distillery, says he believes it to be the work of the whisky trust.

We are not in the trust," he said and that organization has on numerous occasions threatened to do us up. To show you the desperate character of the leed, let me call your attention to the fact that there were 15,000 barrels of whisky stored under the roof that watorn open. If these had been ignited a terrible fire would have been added to the horrors of the explosion. One of the representatives of the trust was here shortly after the explosion, but the feeling among the men against this organization was so great that he had to skip out. for fear of being violently dealt with.' Mr. J. D. Lynch, manager of the Shufeldt Company, offers a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest of the person who threw the dynamite on the distillery building, for the name of the man who employed him to do the work, or such information as will lead to the detection and arrest of the parties responsible for the outrages. Members of the whisky trust ridicule the idea that the attempt to destroy the property was the work directly or indirectly of that organization.

TAXES MUST BE PAID.

What Collector Murrey Has to Say About It. In conversation with Tax Collector Murrey last night he said there were a number of persons who had not paid their occupation taxes, and the county attorney and grand jury would certainly take action in regard to the delinquents. The law on the subject is very plain and must be complied with. In regard to state and county taxes he says the law requires his books to be closed January 1 and taxes must be paid by that time. Several persons have asked if they could not have a few days extra time, but in each case he has told them the law was made for all alike and he would make no discrimination. He proposes to plumb the law and now gives notice that all must pay their taxes by the date named or pay the penalty fixed for delinquency. Mr. Murrey says he has no discretion in the matter and does not propose to do something he has no authority to do.

Prominent Hunt County Citizen Dead. special to the Gazette.

BLACK JACK GROVE, TEX., Dec. 7. Mr. G. G. Smith, one of the oldest citizens of Hunt county, died at his residence, four miles northeast of here to-He was the first county clerk of day. Hunt county, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postofilee at Fort Worth, Tex. Monday, December 10, 1888. To obtain any o these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of the list. Also all letters advertised shall be charged with 1 cen in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for an art of the postal recome. or as part of the postal revenue, as per secti 10, page 348, United States postal laws.

Ladies. Bentley, Miss S C Boales, Mrs Wm Bowers, Mrs L W orehead, Ida McAfee Eller rightwell, Miss S L McDobaid, Minne McNulty, Mary Nichols, Mrs N E Orr, Mrs S L Owens, Lulu Otto, Mrs S rowett, Phronia ekman, Tennia assidy, Gertrude artwright, Harriet stman, Mollie ok, Lorena Clark, Anna Davis, Mrs A C earon, Mrs G W unlap, Katie B ops, Ruthey orbes, Mary Fraley, Nancy Gaiters, Elizabeth Girkin, Jane Hammon, Mrs G R Harrington, Eva Henry, Mamie Sarmet, Ann Faylor, Julia Ferrell, Mary V Herchian, Aselea Hodges, Mrs H S Holigan, Martha Hunt, Elizzia Johnson, Lue D Irwin, Jennie Kimball, Mrs R

Madox, Angie

Arwin, D L

Ryne, Mamie Smith, Mrs E L Strickland, Jannie torey, Luc chmidt, Mrs Jacob Warner, Sallie Warren, Carry C Ward, Emma Wattrey, Mattle Whitmore, Mrs P D Willis, Gussie Welknes, Mrs A Williams, Susey White, Mat Waters, Misey Wright, Edith Zellner, Sarah Zintel, Mary Zittel, Mary Gents.

Ledbetter, B H

Lewis, JA Lodnirn, D W Lublock, Dr J H Mann, Felix Madden, J C Masson, S E Madden, J R

Marshall, J R Marshall, Walter W Martin, Jimmie Meelroy, G K Mercerow, C H North, Dr O'Hallah costs, Ike Roberts, William Jr. Rutglede, Rev Willian Rushing, J L mith, R E owler, James Smith, Dr J H Smith, W W Smith, Geo Strickland, H J Grant, Geo H tevens, J Stockton, Rev W R D Stone, Dr W G Bunn, Wm L Hannan, H (Sheldon, A E Segron, P Settlemyer, PS Sanford, Dr D Samson, Lee Taylor, A H Ed Thomas & Co Thompson, Marshall Tucker, J W Tremt, J M Triney, Masie Van Meter, S A Vanpelt, Willie Vance, C P Vercoe, Dr H L Watson, Sara Walker, W C Waren, Frank Weslet, O W Wicks, Charley Williams, Chas White, W G

AUSTIN.

The New Capitol to be Formally and Finally Accepted This Morning. Suicide by Morphine.

The Bonds of the Capitol Furnishing Board Contractors Signed-Yield of Sugar on the Convict Farm.

pecial to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 7 .- Commissioner Foster's census and statistical report will appear in book form about the 15th inst. Only a limited number of copies will be printed.

The following commissions for the Ireland Rifles were issued to-day: Jacob Ray, captain; W. E. Ferguson, first lieutenant: Morris Williams, second lieutenant. This is a negro company of Se-The capitol furnishing board have

about concluded their labors to-day. The bonds of the contractors were signed and the contracts closed. Agents of the con-tracting houses in Chicago at once telegraphed for the goods to be forwarded. The chambers of the senate and house will be furnished first.

A member of the penitentiary board makes the statement that on the state convict farm in Fort Bend county twenty-two acres in cane yielded 66,000 pounds of first sugar and 20,000 pounds of second sugar, besides 110 barrels of

This morning at 7 o'clock Pearl Clifford departed this life by the morphine road The deceased came from St. Louis where she has a mother and brother living. Here she led a life of shame and addicted to drinking. night she observed her special friend entering another den. This was too much for the virtuous Pearl, and she proceeded forthwith to get as drunk as vile spirits could make her and then swallowed the soison. She died at the house of Josie Williams, and Judge Stuart held the inquest about 10 o'clock. About a year ago, it is said, the deceased tried to start on the same journey and for the same

The capitol board met at 4 p. m. in the governor's office to receive the final repart of Examining Architect Miller of Washington, Governor Ross, Land Commissioner Hall, Treasurer Lubbock and Attorney-General Hogg and Comptroller McCall were present. Architect Miller read his written report which was in a few lines saving he had completed the examination of the new capitol, that such changes as he had indicated had been faithfully carried out by Contractor Wilke, that the building was now correct first-class in every particular, and in his opinion one of the finest and best constructed buildings in the United States and he therefore recommended its acception by the state. General Hogg said he was now entirely satisfied, except as to one thing. The pillars in the basement had not been painted according to contract. Commissioner Hall held a contrary opinion, but Colonel Abner Taysyndicate contractor, spoke up and said it didn't matter, as it cost only \$42, he would have the painting done The board appeared satisfied, and will meet at win the morning, when the new capitol will be finally and formally reeeived by the state, which will end th whole matter All's well that ends well

CURRENT DEADLY ALTERNATIST It WIII Drive the Hangman Out

New York After January 1.

Washington Star, December 6. Experiments made at Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., yesterday decided that the hangman's occupation will be gone in New York after January 1, when the law requiring criminals to be executed by electricity goes into effect. Up to the present there has been some doubt as to whether certain results could always be produced by electricity, but yesterday's experiments settled the question definitely. The first victim was a calf weighing $124\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The hair was cut on the forehead and on the spine behind the fore legs, and snonge-covered plates, moistened in sulphate of zine. were fastened in place. The resistance of the animal was 3200 ohms. An alternating current of 700 volts was applied for thirty seconds and the animal was killed instantly. It was dissected by Drs. Ingram and Bleyer, but the brain, heart and lungs were found to be in normal condition, and the meat was pronounced fit for food, One metal plate carrying the current touched the hair of the forehead and slightly burned it, but otherwise there were no external indications of injury. The second calf weighed 145 pounds, and had a resistance of 1300 The deadly alternating current at 700 volts pressure was applied for five seconds, and produced instant death. A horse weighing 1230 pounds was next killed by passing the alternating current resistance of this animal was 11,600 at 700 volts from one foreleg to the other The experiments proved ernating current to be the most deadly

Marriages of Jew and Gentile. New York Sun. Marriages between Jews and Gentile are occasionally heard of in this city, and one of our orthodox Hebrew-American fellow citizens has expressed the apprehension felt by his people of the result of this admixture of taces. He says that the danger to Hebraism is far greater in the United States than in any country of Europe. In social life, as well as in mercantile, Jews and Gentiles mingle here as they do nowhere else. They visit each other at their homes: they often belong to the same societies; they are often partners in business; the boys and girls of both races form acquaintances and friendships in the public schools. The consequences are occasionally seen in those matrimonial alliances of which com plaint is made by the orthodox descendants of Abraham. The rabbis are doing all they can to prevent them, but they do not always meet with the desired suc-

When papering a room a small apartment can be made to appear large by be-ing covered with a paper of subdued color without any particular design.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod ant of its unpleasant taste. This

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

PAIN REMED pain to instanting stop. For CONGESTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE All INTERNAL PAINS, Bore extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary, SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS are relieved instantly and quickly careful Notes and American Control of the Control of

wardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water.
With RADWAY'S PILLS there is no better CURE or PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE.



Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Luneashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. Allen & Co., 365 and 367 Caral St., New York, Sole
Agents for the United States, scho, (if your druggist does not keep them.) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.



THE FIRE RECORD.

Once the Foremost Hostery of North Texas, Burfied.

Some of the Famous Guests Who Partook the Hospitalities of the Place in the Early Days of Texas.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 10 .- The fire of partment was called out at 2 o'clock this morning by an alarm from the Crutchfield house, corner of Mich Jefferson. The fire got a good however, and soon the old house hotel. The first occurred in 1860. The Crutchfield house was the most historic building in Dallas. Judge Nat M. Bur-

ford, one of the old residents of the city; speaking about it, said: 'It was built in 1852 by Thomas F Crutchfield from lumber hauled from Red River county, and under his and his wife's estimable management was the foremost hostelry of North Texas. It was destroyed by fire in June, 1860, at the same time that all business houses in Dallas, numbering fifteen, went down in flames. Mr. Crutchfield at once rebuilt it, and it was from the veranda of that hous which burned last night that John W. Forney, the famous newspaper man of Philadelphia; Colonel Tom Scott, president of the Texas and Pacific Railway, then 150 miles east of here, Garrett, Sr., and Robert Baltimore and Ohio Road, addressed a growd of Dullas citizens on the subject of extending the Texas and Pacific road into this city. It was during their visit that the present Texas and Pacific depot and round-house grounds were located. During the Crutchfield management there was never a scandal nor a murder connected with the history of the house. It was the most magnificent hotel in Texas. Among the famous guests who partook of the hospitalities of the place I recall the names of Governor Thomas P. Hathaway Bell, General Thomas Rusk, General Sam Houston, Governor E. M. Pease and O. M. Roberts, the old alcalde; among celebrated European guests was Prince Paul, the reigning sovereign of Williamsburg, who remained a week year '52 and the from here to St. Louis by stage; Victor Considerante, M. Kantagrel, for whom one of the streets in this city has been named, and M. Cosin, all prominently connected with French immigration into county. It ceased to be the leading

of Lamar county and Mrs. Ophelia Eakins of this city . 23 Mare Effort. weaker and weaker from ' Huckleberry Cordial

notel after the death of Thomas F.

Crutchfield, which I think occurred in

1868. Of the surviving descendants of

Thomas F. Crutchfield and wife there

remains now only James O. Crutchfield

Another Cure for Sleeplessness. New York Tribune.

Another cure for sleeplessness has been placed upon the market. Its prime merit is its simplicity. The victim of insomnia is not advised to take any sort of drug, no hints are given him in regard to his diet, nor is it suggested that he would do well to chop a cord of green hickory before and count five thousand after retiring. He is simply told that at the approach of "the drowsy impulse" he should invariably betake himself to rest; 'nor should he tarry until this drowsiness verges on unconsciousness, but at the very first intimation of brain-wearishould seek to resume a horizontal position as quickly as possible." simple, so simple, pro-vi-ded that the sufferer from assemnia "the drowns house." that's what belows him. psomnia can first catch

It's Easy to Dye Superior Strength, Fastness. Beauty

LS. RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. Gilding or Brenzing Fancy Articles, USB DIAMOND PAINTS.



Costly Royalty. St. Louis Chronicle.

Queen Victoria possesses about acres of land and from seven to ten large and splendid residences, with immense parks attached, three or four steam yachts, the control of several hundred pensions, annuities and church livings, dispensing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, a military escort and many orner costic luxuries, for which British taxpayers are bled to the tune of \$3,000,000 every year. Mercus and daughters and certain nephews and neices receive, besides, \$1,400,000, while remoter relatives come in for considerable slices of fat. For these outlays the beneficiaries give in return a large amount of junketing, travel, saltatory exercises and of cold shoulder to outside barbarians. John Bull, however, delights in keeping up the luxury, and if the royal progeny were as prolifi as rabbits, would put his hand in his pocket and grin from ear to ear in ecstacy at the privilege of furnishing them all with gilded homes, feather beds, pate de fole gras and champagne.

Some Rich Men.

Montreal Star. From statistics just published, dealing with the richest men living we learn that there are about 700 with over a million sterling, of whom 200 reside in England. 100 in the United States, 100 in Germany and Austria, 75 in France, 50 in Russia, 50 in India and 125 in other countries The richest among these millionaires are the following: Jay Gould, the American railway king, worth £55,-000,000; annual income, £2,000,-000; Mackay, £50,000,000, Rothschild (England) £40,000,000, £2, 000,000; Vanderbilt, £25,000,00 , £1,-250,000; J. B. Jones (United States), £20,000,000, £1,000,000; Duke of Westminster, £16,000,000, £8,000,000; J. J. Astor (United States), £10,000,000, £500,000; W. Stewart (United States), £800,000, £2,400,000; J. G. Bennett (United States), £6,000,000, £300,000; Duke of Sutherland, £6,000,000, £300,-000: Duke of Northumberland, £5,000 .. 000, £200,000; Marquis of Bute, £4,000,-000, annual income £200,000.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY. How It Was Removed Without the Use of the Sura Jones Holife.

In the spring of 1858 Charles then with sharp overla in the re-

Calldyer Cry for Pitcher's Castoria